Morning Oregonian.

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The Daily Oregonian.

HENRY L. PITTOCK, Proprietor.

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Portland Dec 10 1867
dec11dtf WELLS FARGO & CO

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Portland Feb 13th 1868 feb14d3m

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jan7 1tdf HARRIS & HOLMAN

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EMPIRE MARKET REMOVED TO
PACIFIC MARKET
Where all kinds of Meats will be constantly supplied. Low Rates will be the order of the day. The various kinds of Meats the country affords.
☞ Orders from the country attended to and delivered at the shortest notice.
A. H. JOHNSON
Portland May 1st 1867 dawtf

Debate in the Senate

The following is a synopsis of a speech delivered in the Senate by Trumbull, of Illinois, in reply to Doolittle, of Wisconsin, on the 22d January.

Mr. TRUMBULL, after alluding to the claim of the Democratic party to be the friend of the constitution and the Union, said it was a little remarkable that it embraced all the men who had fought against the constitution and Union as well as that measures the Senator had denounced as unconstitutional, were originated by the men who fought and legislated to maintain them. He denied as claimed by the Senators that the country was in imminent danger. He did not think the Senator and his associates had the power to peril it. But its only possible danger lay in their misapprehension of the design of the Republican party and in such speeches as that just made resisting the progress of the Southern Conventions. He said reconstruction was going on, and would soon restore the Southern States to the Union and release them from the military despotism which so alarmed the Senator. Why could he not join in their endeavors to rid those States of their rebellious governments, and place them in the hands of loyal men? They had only to stand by these measures to witness their speedy accomplishment. The Senator had complained that Congress would not modify its policy. Certainly not? They had adopted, after mature deliberation, their excellent plan for reconstruction and restoration, if not the best possible, yet the best they could agree to. Fatal defects had been found in it, and the amendatory acts had been caused by an attempt to thwart their execution. He hoped in future they would adhere to the original intent of Congress.

In reply to Mr. Doolittle's assertion that they intended to place the South under negro control, he pointed to the excess of white over the black population in all the States but South Carolina. If the whites had not registered it was the fault of the Senator's and such speeches as his. The Senator states that the few leaders disfranchised embrace all the brains and talent of the South, and he had been frank enough to say that the majority of the Southern whites had been opposed to the rebellion. They were forced into it by these very leaders who were therefore the best men to be entrusted with authority. The charge that it was thought to establish the negro supremacy, was untrue. Even in the Southern conventions a majority of the members were white. To Mr Doolittle's argument that they had recognized the validity of the Southern State governments by submitting to them the constitutional amendment for ratification, he replied that it might as well be claimed that President Lincoln had recognized them by going to Fortress Monroe to negotiate with them. Had these amendments been ratified, doubtless Congress would have recognized them as valid governments. But they did not. Congress, after waiting patiently to see what would be the result of the President's attempted reorganization, and finding they would certainly go to the hands of rebels, took the necessary steps to reconstruct them in accordance with the constitution and safety and peace of the country. He denied the Senator's claim that they were not willing that these States should be admitted.

They were striving to have them organized so that they could be received as States in the Union. The territories and people were there and the people of South Carolina had been as much subject to the laws during the whole of the rebellion, in a legal point of view, as before they destroyed their State organization, and could perform no political act disturbing such organization. Hence they could not elect a Senator. The Constitution requiring Senators to be elected by the Legislature. The rebel Legislature they elected in 1867 was not such as is contemplated by the Constitution as required, but to support a government set up in opposition to the United States. Therefore their representation ceased. The rebellion had gone on till the civilized world, including the judicial tribunals and Congress, pronounced it a cruel war. When that rebellion was overthrown and General Sheridan took possession of South Carolina, there being no one there to preserve the peace, anarchy must have ensued had it not been controlled by military power, until the people could be organized in harmony with the Constitution, which President Johnson undertook to do without convening Congress, and failed. Had the people voluntarily abandoned their hostility in 1865, called a convention, recognized the rights of all men and the extinction of slavery under authority of law, they would have been recognized by Congress. Suppose they had set up a monarchy? Was it contended that we must recognize it? If not then Congress was the judge, and until Congress recognized the State government in South Carolina there was none. The constitutional amendments were submitted to the Southern States by the Secretary of State, not Congress, though even had they done it, it would not be in his judgment an act of recognition. Had they adopted them, however, and done well in other respects, probably Congress would have recognized them. Who could say when the military power should cease? When the rebellion was put down? Could General Sherman? He was a creature of the law, subject to this regulations of Congress. Could the President? Was he anything more than General Sherman, except as Commander in Chief. As President he could only see that the laws were faithfully executed and if Sherman could not set up a civil government in the South they were bound to recognize neither could Andrew Johnson, his power over them being a Commander in Chief and not the President. So far as it differed from his power over Ohio and Illinois no line or word in the Constitution gave any such power as Commander-in-Chief. Then was he subject to the regulation of Congress, the legislative department, which had decided that no legal governments existed in the South. That ended the question. Neither did the question belong to the judiciary. As well might the judiciary attempt to stop the approach of our advancing armies into the rebel States as to decide what governments should be or are established. Could they issue the mandamus to compel the military commanders to leave these States when Congress sent them there to preserve the peace, making use of loyal tribunals, or loyal organizations with power to remove them if they prove obstructions.

After replying to Mr Doolittle's plea for suffering in the South, by contrasting it with the consequences the war had brought on the North, he said that during the war he had favored making the rebellion odious by meting out to rebels the treatment they gave to loyalists in the South by confiscation and otherwise. Now, however, he favored restoring them, with the exception of the leaders to an equality with other citizens, allowing them to vote perhaps, although not to hold office. How then could the Senator talk of their taking away the pardoning power? Even the Constitution prescribed certain qualifications for office which to some extent took away the pardoning power as much as did the constitutional amendment.

In reply to Mr Doolittle's remarks about the measure affecting the majority of the Supreme Court he asked how he knew three favored and two were opposed to the Reconstruction acts. He had heard enough at all on this charge. If it be true, he continued, that five Judges of the Supreme Court have given their opinions that acts of Congress are unconstitutional I suppose those five judges are infamous and ought to be impeached to-morrow, just as soon as it comes before us if it be true, I brand as liars those who assert it.

Mr Johnson asked upon what information the Senator repeated that story.

Mr Trumbull said that the Senator from Wisconsin had spoken of it.

Mr Johnson regretted to hear it, and did not believe the story to be true in point of fact.

Mr Trumbull. Nor do I.

Mr Johnson agreed with him in censuring it if it was so.

Mr Trumbull said he had too much respect for them to believe it. The Senator from Wisconsin had not said that two Judges expressed such opinions, but then an attempt was made to reject them to a principle preventing the Judges from deciding such questions. He presumed the Senator from Marylan had seen the newspapers or heard them in the street, however.

Mr Johnson denied having seen them as he still read few papers and again expressed his disbelief of them.

Mr Trumbull went on to speak of the basis with which the opponents of the bill have proceeded that they either did not believe in Congress unconstitutional independent of political questions. He thought that less than a majority of two thirds of the whole Court could never be permitted to pronounce an act unconstitutional by reason of its repugnance to the Constitution. When a bill was vetoed by the President it required two thirds of the House of Representatives of the people of the Union to make it a law. Should three out of eight Judges be permitted to say it should be no law—a tribunal that at its origin doubted its power to do so in any case? Why place the Court above themselves, which would be the case even if two thirds could set aside what two thirds did. Possibly it would not be going too far to require the unanimous consent of the whole Court. These were questions for careful deliberation, and he was sorry that they were lugged into discussion. They had nothing to do with this question.

Mr Johnson. They don't belong to it.

Mr. Trumbull alluding to the remark of the Chief Justice went on to say that he hoped they would act with reference to the best interests of the country and not any man's interests in the Presidency in the passage of such a measure. He again denied that any attempt was being made to establish negro supremacy. Many more thousands of whites went into the rebel States and voted. They were disfranchised. Although many had been deterred from voting, for one he would never agree to modify the policy requiring the States to be placed in the hands of loyal men, or that they should be turned over to the plunderers of the nation's wealth or the would be murderers of the nation's life.

Matters in Florida

THE LABOR QUESTION.—THE CHIVALRY WANT SLAVERY AGAIN. A DEMOCRAT ON THE BEAUTIES OF MISCEGENATION.

[Florida correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

What the negroes will do seems problematical. If the planters raise no cotton they will want but a fraction of them. Some of them I hear vowing that they will hire no men black or white, and declaring that the white men are just about as useless as the negroes. And the negroes, they protest, are utterly useless. "You cannot make 'em work without the lash," said a young South Carolinian on the cars, to a Northern man, who was arguing that they might in time learn to work enought to support themselves. They point to the failures of Northern and Southern planters during the past two years as conclusive proof of the unprofitableness of free negro labor, never seeming to consider the unexampled failure of the crops as any element in the calculation, though they freely admit that it would have been impossible to raise a crop with slave labor. The truth is they are very anxious to believe that free labor will prove a failure, just as most of us are anxious to see our pet theories proved by the facts.

Notwithstanding this disinclination to hire negroes, it is not always easy to get them. When I was in Fernandina, the proprietor of a saw mill up the St Mary's River came to the town wishing to hire ten men to work about his mill. This is unlicensed much more desirable employment than work on a plantation, yet after searching two days he was compelled to go home with only seven men. He paid them $150 a year and their board.

The temper of the people seems to be despondent rather than vindictive. They are by no means reconciled to the existing condition of things. They quote Brick Pomeroy frequently and with great unction. Brick could carry Georgia or Florida for the Presidency, if only the whites were voters. Just now, everybody is reading a pamphlet by a Tennessean, who calls himself "Ariel," in which he attempts to prove from Scripture that the negro is not a man at all, but only a somewhat intelligent though very ugly beast. A Charleston clergyman has answered Ariel," but though many read his pamphlet, they seem to think that "Ariel" is victorious in the argument. I listened to a bar room conversation one evening, which illustrated somewhat the past doings and the present expectations of the ex slaveholder.

"Well," said a locomotive engineer, a black bearded, almost black faced man, with a look of dogged determination and equally dogged honesty, "well Uncle Sam took away a nigger woman and two children from me, and Mr. Sherman burned up my house, and I have vowed not to share again until I get another."

"Another nigger woman?" said an easy tempered clerk who sat near him. "If you don't share till then you'll never share at all."

"I don't know about that," responded the engineer. "I shouldn't wonder if niggers were slaves again."

There was a general expression of disbelief in this devoutly to-be-wished consummation, whereupon the engineer resumed.

"My nigger woman cost me $900 in gold."

"I had a yaller gal that cost me $1,000," said the clerk. "She was as nice a piece as you ever saw. She was owned by one of the best families in Charleston, and they thought everything of her. I got to running after her, and the first they knew she had a young one. It raised the very deuce, for they hadn't expected anything of the kind. Then they took her to a broker to sell, with strict instructions that she shouldn't be sold to a city buyer on any account. But I knew lots of brokers and I agreed with one to buy her and take her to Savannah. Then, when he bought her, I went down to Savannah and bought her and her child for a thousand dollars. The broker paid nine hundred. I was in Savannah a good part of the time but I didn't keep her there but about six months, and when I brought her back to Charleston her old master was mad enough."

YELLOW KIVERED' LITERATURE.—A leaf from a publisher's catalogue happened to fall in our way recently, from which we make the following extracts. These are fair specimens of a long list of publications enumerated, and which, we suppose are intended to suit the taste of a certain class of readers.

Prairie Pete, or, The Trappers Avenger. Of all the tales of wild adventure in forest and prairie this is the most excellent. The reader seems to actually hear the yell of the demon red skins seen their painted faces, and beholds the lurid flames of the frontier log cabin.

Six Shooter Jim, or, the Bandit of the Woods. This book will find readers as long as there exists a taste for the wild the terrible and the sanguinary. Every one who has crossed the plains without having his hair lifted, will acknowledge the truthfulness of these striking scenes, that read as if they had been written by the lurid blaze of the burning cabins with a pen dipped in blood.

IDAHO ORE.—We have received a call during the week from a gentleman recently from Idaho, who showed us some specimens of silver ore from that region. The samples are from the Banner mine Silver Hill district and Sophia Tracy ledge in Yuba district and are really beautiful specimens. Where the ore has been roasted the globules of silver can be distinctly seen studding the surface. Such ore would do credit to any mine in the country and but for the distance which separates these mines from some point of supply making the cost of transportation so great, they would be ranked among the best ever discovered. As companying the ore were two small bars of silver taken from ore belonging to the famous Atlanta ledge. The Atlanta has a vein sixty feet wide and the ore lays in pockets or chimneys interspersed through the vein. It is the most flourishing mine in Idaho. The bars will be forwarded to Mr French, at South Bend, Indiana who is one of the owners in the ledge.—*Mining Press.*

HOW TO DO UP SHIRT BOSOMS.—We often hear ladies express a desire to know how the gloss is produced on new linen bosoms, etc and in order to gratify them subjoin the following recipe.

Take two ounces of white gum arabic powder put it in a pitcher and pour on a pint or more of boiling water according to the strength you like. Let it stand all night and in the morning strain it carefully from the dregs into a bottle and cork it for use. A table spoonful of this gum water stirred into a pint of starch will give linens either white or colored a look of newness that is nothing else can. It is then after they have been washed, rolling stock and other

The United States also makes a free of land to the mile, which will be a source of large one to the Company. Much of this land in the Platte Valley is among the most fertile in the world, and large portions are covered with heavy pine forests and abound in coal of the best quality.

The Company is also authorized to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to an amount not to exceed the issue of the Government and no more. Hon. E. D. and Hon Oakes Ames are Trustees for the Bondholders and deliver the bonds to the Company only as the work progresses, so that they always represent a productive value.

The authorized capital of the Company is One Million Dollars of which over five millions have been paid in upon the work already done.

EARNINGS OF THE COMPANY.

At present, the profits of the Company are derived only from its local traffic, but this is already sufficient to pay the interest on all the bonds of the Company can issue, if not another mile were built. It is not doubted that when the road is finished the whole traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond precedent, and, as there will be no competition it can always be done at profitable rates.

It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is, in fact a *Government Work*, built under the supervision of Government officers, and to a large extent with Government money and that its bonds are issued under Government direction. It is believed that no security is so carefully guarded, and certainly no other is based upon a larger or more valuable property. As the Company's

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

are offered for the present at **90 C Bank ON THE DOLLAR, IN U S CURRENCY**, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than 15 per cent lower than U S Stocks. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

or over **NINE PER CENT.** upon the investment. Subscriptions will be received in Portland by

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF PORTLAND OREGON,

and in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau street, and by

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau st.,
CLARK DODGE & CO. Bankers, No 51 Wall st.,
J

The Daily Oregonian.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 25, 1868.

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

The Union State Convention is hereby called to meet at Salem, Marion county, Oregon, on the 4th day of March A. D. 1868, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress to vote for at the ensuing June election; three Presidential Electors to the Union National Convention; and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the Convention.

The following is the number of Delegates to which each county is entitled under the apportionment of the Union State Central Committee, namely:

Baker county	1
Benton	5
Clackamas	5
Clatsop	1
Coos	1
Curry	1
Columbia	1
Douglas	5
Grant	5
Jackson	5
Josephine	2
Lane	6
Linn	10
Marion	14
Multnomah	12
Polk	6
Tillamook	1
Umatilla	5
Union	2
Washington	5
Wasco	5
Yamhill	6
Total	106

By order of the Union State Central Committee

J. N. DOLPH, Chairman.

J. W. WHEELER, Secretary.

Amalgamation—Figures for Democrats

We sometimes have occasion to write the word "Copperhead" as a designatory term for a portion of a political party. Those to whom this term applies very often resent it, and assuming a virtue, pronounce severe censure upon the habit of calling names. Yet while moralizing in this way, they are sure to apply odious names to their political opponents. They show their detestation of the practice by attempting to stigmatize as "Mongrels" all who believe in protecting every race in the enjoyment of their God given right. "Mongrel," and "Mongrelization," are words which are used to represent a beastly idea, and we must add, a beastly practice. But who are the mongrels? Unfortunately the United States census presents some statistics on this subject which do not redound to the credit of the party which is making so much ado about "mongrelization."

In 1860, there were 582,782 mulattoes in the United States. Four-fifths of these were slaves. Large numbers of the remaining fifth had been born in slavery, and were set free because their fathers were white. Of these nearly six hundred thousand mulattoes, the most were of illegitimate parentage. This amalgamation was brought about by white men; it was not, to any considerable extent, voluntary on the part of the blacks. It grew out of the fact of ownership, of the absolute control which these white men had of the colored race. An observant writer has affirmed that no set of men ever had by law and social usage full and undisputed control over the persons of hundreds of thousands of women, but they abused their power to gratify their lusts, and it has mattered little or nothing what the color of the women has chanced to be. The same writer, after mentioning the well known fact—that the greater part of this amalgamation was in the Southern States, where the slaveowners and their sycophants were supreme, continues:

So far as those States are concerned the Republicans can prove an alibi. They were not there. The Democrats and Conservatives presented such potent inducements that all men of Republican proclivities found it expedient to keep north of Mason and Dixon's line. If they ventured beyond, Vigilance Committees equipped with hempen ropes and tar and feathers were certain to be much too earnest in their attentions to render a stay agreeable or safe. It must be admitted, therefore, that the Republicans if not absolutely, are comparatively exempt from participation in this matter.

But we cannot help directing attention to another point. While there were 416,657 mulattoes in the Southern States, there were, according to the returns of the elections, 431,826 men who voted Democratic tickets. Now we do not insist that either of these aggregates fully explain the other; but, considering all the circumstances, do what we will, the two will come into juxta position. Nor is this aspect modified, but rather placed in stronger relief, when the facts as to individual States are concerned. For instance, in Virginia there were 79,776 mulattoes and 72,411 Democrats; and in Mississippi 26,365 mulattoes and 23,876 Democrats. Proportions so uniform would seem to have a definite relationship, and that not altogether reconcilable, to each other.

FROZEN TO DEATH.—A man named B. F. Koontz, on his way from Auburn to Clark's creek, Baker county, on the 25th of January, was taken sick, and was three days and two nights in the snow. On the third night he got to within half a mile of home and managed to make himself heard, when some persons went to his relief. On the 8th of February he died from the effects of his exposure. He was a native of Ohio, and 42 years of age. He came to California in 1852, and to Oregon in 1863.

About the 20th of January two men started from Clark's creek to Mormon Basin, and became exhausted on the way. One of them was frozen to death; the other was rescued, but was obliged to have both his feet and some of his fingers amputated. The latter which gives this information does not give the names of these two men.

The *Record* says that Gov. Gibbs' railroad lecture at Salem was a very practical and interesting discourse, commencing with the first projected road and locomotive, giving the progress of invention and improvement in all branches pertaining thereto until the present time, and ending with a sketch of the improvement we might expect in Oregon when the benefits of railroads shall become extended to our State.

BUSINESS OF CHICAGO.—There were of 7,12,292 bushels of grain received at Chicago during the past year, and 1,814,000 barrels of flour. Of the grain received, 13,000,000 were wheat and 2,000,000 corn. The number of hogs received was 1,995,069, cattle, 328,958 pounds of hides 2,983,000 pounds of wool, 10,000,000 and of lumber, 852,000,000 feet.

Denver City is taking steps to obtain railroad connection with the Union Pacific at Cheyenne. The city has quarrelled with the "Eastern Division" road, and now looks to its rival. Contracts are already let for portions of the work on the road to Cheyenne. The distance to this place from Denver is 110.

The following appointments have been made by Hon. S. E. May, Acting Governor: Notaries Public—P. A. Chenoweth, Benton county; Wm. E. Smith, Washington county; A. B. McElwain, Josephine county; Charles W. Kahler, Jackson county. Commissioner of Deeds—Joseph Nones, New York city.

The Democrats of Polk county will soon issue a campaign paper, under the name of the *Polk County Signal*. It will be the same size as the Lafayette *Courier*, but we cannot expect it will equal the *Courier* in ability.

The oil mill at Salem is manufacturing 125 gallons oil per day.

The Hamburg News one of the largest best paying and most widely circulated papers in Germany is to be discontinued on account of a law suit between its proprietors.

In a recent suit in Maine an item in an officer's account was for locking under the sheriff's shop at the rate of fifty dollars per annum. It is fair to charge for storage.

The Indians

Eastern journals publish the report that the Commissioners who were authorized to treat with the Indians on the Plains and to remove if possible the cause of hostilities which have been costly and so long and at so great expense with no practical results. The Commission was composed of Generals Sherman, Harney, Terry and Augur, and Messrs. N. G. Taylor, J. B. Henderson, John B. Sanborn and S. F. Tappan. The report is of great length, but its central idea is briefly arrived at. That idea is that any attempt to conquer a peace is utterly futile, and that peaceful agencies should be resorted to and depended on. This conclusion is backed by a review of the attempted military operations against the Indians during the last four or five years, a recital of the immense cost which has attended them, and the utter failure to accomplish anything of consequence toward subjugating the hostile tribes. An account is given of the violation of treaties by the whites and the responsibility of hostilities is thrown entirely upon white men. There may be some truth in this charge, but the wave of emigration carrying with it an active and enterprising people eager in the search for mineral wealth, or desirous of establishing homes and destined to convert a hitherto unprofitable wilderness into the abodes of civilization, is not to be stopped in order that a few widely scattered savage tribes may remain in the enjoyment of their ancient hunting grounds. Such "conservatism" will do for the savage, but it never has and never can obtain countenance among the race which has spread the blessings of civilization from ocean to ocean.

The Commissioners propose the following plan of dealing with the Indians, which in the light of past experience, would seem to be about as utopian as anything that could be imagined:

But one thing remains to be done with honor to the nation, and that is to select a district or districts of country, as indicated by Congress, on which all the tribes east of the Rocky Mountains may be gathered. For each district let a territorial government be established with powers adapted to the end designed. The Governor should be a man of unquestioned integrity and purity of character. He should be paid such salary as to place him above temptation. Such police of military force should be authorized as would enable him to command respect and keep the peace. Agriculture and manufactures should be introduced among them as rapidly as possible. Schools should be established, which the children should be required to attend. Their barbarous dialects should be blotted out, and the English language substituted. Congress may from time to time establish courts and other institutions of government suited to the condition of the people. At first it may be a strong military government. Let it be so, if it ought proper, and let offenders be tried by military law until civil courts would answer a better purpose. Let farmers and mechanics, millers and engineers, be employed and sent among them for purposes of instruction. Then let us invite our benevolent societies and missionary associations to this field of philanthropy near at home. The objects of greatest magnitude should be to break down the prejudice of tribe among the Indians—to blot out the boundary lines which divide them into distinct nations and fuse them into one homogeneous mass. Uniformity of language will do this. Nothing else will. As the work advances, each head of a family should be encouraged to select and improve a homestead. Let the women be taught to weave, to sew and to knit. Let polygamy be punished. Encourage the building of dwellings, and the gathering there of those comforts which endear the home.

The Georgia Case

[From the Sacramento Union.]

Last April the Provisional Governors of Georgia and Mississippi petitioned the Supreme Court to grant an injunction restraining Stanton, Grant, Pope and Ord from executing the Reconstruction Acts. Previous to this the same parties had asked for an injunction against the President for the same purpose. The Court decided promptly that such an application was "scandalous" in the legal sense—that is, it was unfit to be entertained. It fell on the threshold, therefore, permission even to put it on file being refused. The reason for this decision was that the Court had no right to interfere with the executive or political acts of the President, that executing a law of Congress was such an act, and not a merely ministerial one. The Court said that "an attempt on the part of the judicial department of the Government to enjoin the performance of such duties by the President might be justly characterized in the language of Chief Justice Marshall, as an abuse and excessive extravagance." The duty thus imposed on the President is in no just sense ministerial—it is purely executive and political." The folly of such interference by the Court was shown in the fact that its mandate could not be enforced if the President refused to obey; while, if he did obey, the Court could not protect him against impeachment by Congress for failure to execute the law. Hence the Court laid down the broad principle that "neither the legislative nor the executive department can be restrained in its action by the judicial department." Not content with this decision, the petitioners amended their "bill" so as to ask an injunction against the subordinate officers as above described. They then brought into question the political action of Congress, instead of that of the President, and they have obliged the Court to make a similar decision in its behalf. The opinion read by Judge Nelson refuses to take jurisdiction of the case because it involves a political question, which is subject only to the discretion of Congress. The petition of Georgia was signed and presented in behalf of that State by Charles J. Jenkins, representing himself to be "the Governor of that state, duly elected in accordance with the Constitution and laws thereof, and in actual exercise of the functions of that office." But the Congressional laws inform the Court that Chas. J. Jenkins has no authority to represent the State as he claims, that Georgia has no legal State Government, and these laws forbid either the executive or judicial department to recognise any such Government in any of the unorganized States. The Court has treated this matter as it did the plea against the President. It has refused to interfere with a political function of Congress. It decides, as it has heretofore, that it is for Congress alone to decide upon the political status of the rebellious district. It holds that it is futile, as well as absurd, for the judicial department to restrain or dictate to the legislative department in the performance of its own proper functions. This decision of the Court is made unanimously. It takes within its purview every question which can come up and threaten to overturn Congressional reconstruction. If in the case of Georgia in 1866 the Court found a condition of things which enabled Congress to be the only umpire as to whether that State was or was not repossessed of its State organization that decides the whole problem. The whole rebel district will remain in precisely that condition until Congress has completed and announced a change. Jenkins was one of Johnson's tools. The Court refuses to listen to him as the legitimate Governor of Georgia. The sweep of this decision is such as ought to satisfy both friends and foes of the reconstruction Acts. It does not content itself with Stanbery's technical pleading. The Attorney General found enough objection to the injunctions asked for by Georgia and Mississippi in the fact that, since there was no property involved, a case of equity was not made out. He also objected that the Court had no jurisdiction over the parties, because they were sued in their official capacity and not as persons. But the Court takes broader ground, and builds upon it the true argument, namely, that Congress—and Congress alone—is possessed of the power and discretion to deal with the problem of reconstruction. This disposes not only of the Johnson Government, but also the rebel organizations which preceded. The latter were not brought in question in the case like the former, but the principal announced affects both alike. Congress may decide upon the legality of the one as well as the other. If, under the circumstances, rebels and their confrères deem it desirable to postpone reconstruction, loyal men can afford to wait as long as they. The responsibility for delay will rest upon the opponents of Congress.

A Washington gas company has taken the palm for liberality by giving to the poor one hundred thousand bushels of coke under the direction of the City Council.

A New Orleans chief was informed that if he would return what he should find on a colored man he could steal one worth two of it and no questions asked.

A young woman in Pennsylvania was so impressed with the fact that she was born to be hung because she had never been drowned, that she hung herself.

By Overland Telegraph

[DISPATCHES TO THE DAILY OREGONIAN.]

FROM THE NORTH

Fenian Scare at Victoria

VICTORIA, Feb. 24.—The reports received by last steamer from Head Centre, and the receipt of letters from reliable parties at San Francisco, induce the impression that the Fenians do make a secret move this month. Arms have been received and secreted in the city, but it is believed that the attempt will be abandoned. Admiral Hastings does not expect that the Fenians will attempt anything. The Cook has already been paid. It is not known at what point the attack will be made.

BE IT KNOWN, That I, the undersigned, residing in the county of [illegible] and State of [illegible], have this day made, executed and delivered to [illegible] my certain bill of sale, bearing date the 1st day of February, 1868, and conveying to him the following described property, to wit: [illegible] and that I have not received any consideration for the execution of said bill of sale. [illegible]

Witness my hand this 1st day of February, 1868.

[illegible]

Witness: [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

u and Commission.

. RICHARDSON,
TIONEER
of Front and Oak Streets.

CTION SALES
ATK (OLD STD) - GENERAL
HANDISE AND HORSES
—Wednesday and Saturday.
A B RICHARDSON Auctioneer.

Private Sale.
CLINED BAR - UNDERIRON
SUGAR & INC - ANT-TAKEL
ORS, FELT RATS - ANS
EY-PANS, SHOE IRON, R.D IRON,
ALSO
ssortment of GROCERIES & LIQUORS
A B RICHARDSON Auctioneer.

AND POSITIVE SALE
OF
URE, CROCERIES,
ral Merchandise, &c.
AY, FEBRUARY 26, 1868,
At 10 o'clock A M,
RNITURE.
OSEWOOD PIANO—ZECH, MAKER
ALSO,
ing-Room,
Bed-Room and
Kitchen Furniture,
ALSO,
HORSE WAGON—NEARLY NEW.
ROCERIES,
EX STEAMER "AJAX,"
es C O SOAP,
es CASTILE SOAP.
ALSO,
ts CHOICE BLACK TEA;
ts YOUNG HYSON TEA,
ts GUNPOWDER TEA
ALSO,
GOLDEN SYRUP.
S. U. SYRUP.
ALSO,
SOUTH CAROLINA RICE;
B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

UCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE!
MERICAN STEAMSHIP Co
POSITION
YORK VIA PANAMA.
S COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE
Steamers during the month of March:
STEAMSHIP
NEVADA!
3,000 TONS,
.....Commander,
OR PANAMA,
ston St. Wharf at 12 o'clock, noon,
SDAY, MARCH 4TH, 1868.
STEAMSHIP
EGONIAN!
SEPH SUTTON, ... Commander,
RSDAY, MARCH 12TH.
GAGE FREE. AN EXPERIENCED
oard. Medicine and attendance Free.
E ON THIS Company will hereafter touch at
of this Company will hereafter touch at
s ways Freight and passage at reduced
ets from Liverpool and Queenstown, by
ead Great Western Steamship Company's
gant Steamships, at unusually low rates.
Bremen, Hamburg, Southampton and
t-class steamers of the North German
ew rates.
formation, apply to
I. W. RAYMOND, Agent,
Agent of Pine and Battery Streets,
San Francisco.

MERICAN STEAMSHIP Co
POSITION
YORK, VIA NICARAGUA!
VERY LOW RATES!
erican Steamship Co. will dispatch the
and Favorite Steamship
MOSES TAYLOR,
J. H. BLETHEN..... .....Command
Juan del Sur, Nicaragua
lion St. Wharf, at 12 o'clock noon,
Y, FEBRUARY 25, 1868,
ngeboats with the Co - Steamer Ship
FRANCISCO,
New York!
GAGE FREE An experienced Surgeon
cine and Attendance Free.
will be dispatched March 8th, and the
arch 25th, both via Panama.
formation apply to
I. W. RAYMOND, Agent,
Battery and Pine Sts. (up-stairs),
San Francisco.

MOVAL!
& BRIGGS,
TERS OF PIPES,
AND
kers' Articles!
REMOVED TO S. E CORNER
& SACRAMENTO STS.,
SAN FRANCISCO.
HIBE WILL BE PLEASED TO SEE
ers and friends. The LARGEST,
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of PIPES
ARTICLES, to be found in the United
antly on hand, by
SON & BRIGGS,
ner Sansome and Sacramento streets.
February 5, 1868 fe5d1m2p

ING REVELATIONS
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RIES OF LECTURES ARE BEING
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ubracing the subjects,
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MATURITY AND OLD AGE,
OOD GENERALLY REVIEWED,
tion, Statuluence, and Nervous Diseases
riage Philosophically considered, &c
UMES containing these Lectures will
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RODGERS,
THE CELEBRATED
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ER THE PRICE OF BOOTS AND
will continue to make the same espe-
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a call
NER FIRST AND YAMHILL STS.

l Agents Wanted
ad Town on the Pacific Coast for the
E INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK!
NY OFFERS GREATER INDUCE-
le Insurance than any other Company
ers
ulars furnished by CHARLES G KOR
Agent Standard Life & Insurance Com
ates and Terms. Office, No. 420
San Francisco, opposite
able to furnish unexceptionable reference
fe5d3m2p

ND SUGAR!
KEGS CHOICE GRADES OF SUGAR,
last received from Sandwich Islands by
McCRAKEN, MERRILL & CO.

The Daily Oregonian.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 2, 1868.

CITY.

Money Market.

San Francisco Legal Tender rates ..... 70@71½
New York Gold Quotations 141

THE PORTLAND LIBRARY.—Messrs J W. Smith and S J McCorkle, of the committee to whom at a late meeting of the Portland Library Association was referred the matter of amending the constitution in accordance with a vote then taken, submitted the following report to the meeting of yesterday:

To the Directors and Members of the Portland Library Association—Gentlemen: Your Committee, to whom was referred the duty of amending the constitution of the Library Association of Portland, beg leave to report as follows:

They would recommend that sections 2, 3, 4, 7 and 6 be expunged and the annexed sections be adopted in place thereof:

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 2. All elections shall be by ballot, except when otherwise ordered and be made by such of the members as shall attend for that purpose in person. Each life and subscribing member shall be entitled to one vote, and the persons or persons having the highest number of votes shall be declared elected.

SEC. 3. The affairs of the Board of Directors shall take place annually on the first Saturday in March, and shall be held under the superintendence of three persons selected from the members by the Board of Directors for the time being, and at least ten days notice shall be given of such election in at least two of the city papers. The polls shall be open from nine A. M. to five P. M. and from six P. M. to eight P. M. The ballot box shall be sealed from five to six o'clock, P. M. It shall be the duty of the Judges of Election to sort, count, and record the votes given, and to report the name to the Board of Directors for the time being, within two days after said election has taken place, specifying in their report the whole number of ballots given in, the name of each person voted for, and the number of votes for each, and it shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary for the time being, to enter such returns, or an abstract thereof, in the Journal of the proceedings of the Board. And it shall be the duty of the Board of Directors for the time being, to meet together within two days after such election, and examine and compare all the said election returns, and thereupon to make out a certificate of the result of such election, to be signed by the President and Recording Secretary, and such certificates and returns shall have full and equal effect in all respects.

SEC. 4. The officers of this Association shall be a President, Vice President, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, Treasurer and six Directors who together, shall constitute the Board of Directors, to be elected annually. No member to hold the office of President or Vice President for more than two successive years.

Your Committee would also recommend the adoption of the following resolution in order that the Association may be placed in working order at the earliest practicable moment:

Resolved, That the vote upon the amendments here with offered, be taken in the manner recommended therein, on Wednesday, the 26th inst. Members voting "yes" or "no," according as they vote "for" or "against" the amendments.

The resolution was adopted and accordingly, the vote on the proposed amendment will take place on Wednesday. Messrs. J. W. Sutton, L. W. Gulliland and W. H. Rinehart were appointed to receive the votes and to judges of the election.

RULES AND USE OF BLANKS.—This is the title of a work very recently published by H. H. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco, 116 pages in two volumes, law binding. It contains all the forms contemplated by the statutes of California with full explanations for filling blanks and adapting them to the various circumstances of business. In most cases they are as applicable in this State as in California, and the work, therefore, cannot fail to be a most useful hand-book for constant reference. The publishers say that "every word has been examined and re-examined, and compared with the statutes by first-class lawyers, until the book is as perfect as it is possible to make it."

The great advantage this book presents to merchants, business men and others is, they can, by this means transact more correctly than by any other, nine tenths of all their legal business; they can draw their own Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, Bonds, Powers of Attorney, Agreements, Wills, &c, as well, and more correctly, and indeed, to suit them, than in any other way. They can keep exact control of their affairs, do their business in a straight and regular manner, thus avoiding misunderstandings and lawsuits. Let a business man keep constantly at hand a copy of the U. S. and look it over attentively when occasion requires, and he will find that it will not only both help him out, and keep him out of difficulty, but it will give him such information and knowledge as is worth a thousand dollars with which he has connected to do, that he will be many times, and in many ways, repaid for taking the trouble.

CIRCUIT COURT.—UNITED STATES JUDGE.—The following proceedings were had in the United States Court on Saturday.

Jacob Hoffman vs. the City of Portland; suit to recover fees as Recorder, from the city; demurrer sustained and leave given plaintiff till the 2d inst. to amend.

The State of Oregon vs. WONG CHOI, DONG CHUI and DI WAH, for the crime of keeping a bawdy house; defendants each pleaded "not guilty." Bybee and Parrish for defendants.

The State of Oregon vs. Fred Weiser; on suggestion of the District Attorney, E. W. Hodgkinson, the Prosecuting Attorney moved to dismiss the appeal, appeal dismissed and cause discharged.

The following are the proceedings of yesterday, the 1st inst.:

The State vs. Ah Shing, jointly indicted with Ah Choy, et al., for larceny; jury empannelled and most of the day occupied in hearing testimony.

John Edwards vs. James Field; order to take testimony of Hilton, before M. W. Fechheimer, Notary Public.

Daniel Moore vs. Peter S. Moore; default of defendant entered and cause referred to Chas. E Warren to report.

The State of Oregon vs. two Chinawomen; indicted for keeping a bawdy house; jury empannelled; submitted to the jury. Bybee and Parrish for defendants.

NEW STYLE OF PICTURES.—Mr. George Townsend, artist of our old watchman, returned a few days since from a visit of several months, the greater part of which time he spent at the Sandwich Islands. He brought with him, among other curious things, several pictures of scenes at the islands, of native or imaginary scenery. The style may not be new to all, but we doubt if many of our readers ever saw anything of the kind. They are made by laying in glue, on a back ground, mass, strips of leather, pasts board or *papier mache*, pebbles, sand, etc., the background being painted to represent sky, water, etc., etc. After this latter, there is not a particle of paint on the material laid on, having its own natural color. The pictures have a depth of not more than one inch from the glass and the material has, therefore, but little or no real relief; yet if the viewer stand at a little distance, or look a little sideways at them, they come out in beautiful relief with as perfect perspective as ever was produced by pencil or brush. The work, when examined closely, is crude and meaningless, but yet it must have been done by a genuine artist. There is nothing valuable in the scenery—the surprise is in the magic effect produced by changing the position of view, when, from an apparent mass of moss, pasteboard and sticks is developed into a broad and perfectly proportioned landscape. The picture for the present, may be seen at Wade's Photograph Gallery.

THE COLUMBIA RIVER.—The *Wideon & Hunt* will start this morning for the Columbia river, and if practicable, will go to the Cascades. The ice is represented as rapidly giving way everywhere, and it is thought possible the *Wideon* may be able to break a passage through it. Several days ago, above the mouth of the Willamette, broke loose and floated down, yesterday Capt Turnbull received a telegraphic dispatch from Vancouver, stating that the river was entirely clear to Prouz, a point only a couple of miles below Vancouver. It is probable that it will be clear this morning for a much greater distance.

FLOUR.—The price at which flour may be sold in this city, is quite unsettled at present, and only very small sales of late have recently taken place, the movements being mostly confined to filling orders contracted for previous to the freezing of the rivers. Manufacturers are holding the greater proportion of all received. It is said, however, that a contract was effected on Saturday for 2,000 bbls. upper country flour, to be delivered here at \$9 per bbl. This may be considered an outside figure for interior mills flour.

CANDIDATES.—Messrs. Jos Buchtel and H. L. Hoyt are named by their respective friends, as candidates for the office of this county subject to the choice of the Union Convention. There may be other candidates in the field, but we do not know that they have been publicly announced. Mr. H P Mason is a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney for this Judicial District. We have heard also that Mr Hare of Washington county, will be presented by his friends for nomination to that office.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT ADJOURNED.—Judge Deady having gone to San Francisco to hold a term of the U. S. Circuit Court in the absence of Judge Field, the term of the District Court for Oregon, set for the 1st Monday of March, has been adjourned to the 1st Monday of May next. Litigants, jurors witnesses, etc., will find the U. S. legal notice of the adjournment, in our advertising columns.

EXPRESS FOR THE DALLES.—We are informed that Messrs Olney, Wells, Fargo & Co's messenger, will leave this morning per steamer *Hunt*. If the steamer succeed in getting to the Cascades, he will undoubtedly get through without land travel, otherwise he will go with the steamer as far as she can go, and thence by land to the Dalles, or Dalles as the case may be.

FREIGHTS.—The following is a list of produce received yesterday: Per *Senator* from Oregon City, 2 bales wool, 20 sacks oats, 134 boxes apples, 4,500 qr sacks flour, 36 gunnies bacon, 8 boxes eggs, 6 half bbls dried apples, 61 sks barley, 4 half bbls pork. Per *Alert*: 3,302 qr sks flour, 15b sks flax seed, 483 bags wheat, 42 cases tallow, 1 cage deer, 3 boxes eggs, 40 boxes apples.

TO SAIL.—The bark *Occident*, Capt Simpson, will have her cargo on board and ready to sail some time to morrow. She will have a staving load, consisting largely of flour and wheat. The four thousand barrels brought down yesterday by the *Senator*, from the Standard Mills, went directly into the *Occident*, without touching the wharf.

FROM WARREN'S DIGGINGS.—A private letter from Warren's Diggings states that the rock from the Hit Jacet mine, recently crushed, yielded \$200 per ton. The company is in a state of jubilation over the result, and other companies are pushing forward their work with great confidence.

APPLES SHIPPED PER AJAX.—In the hurry of making up the list of freight shipped per steamer Ajax the freight clerk accidentally omitted the item of apples. After inquiry yesterday, among the shippers, we are able to state, that 50 boxes is the approximate shipment.

ISSUE OF WHEAT AT CELILO MILLS.—Upon the order of the Indian Agent at The Dalles, one of the chiefs yesterday arrested a squaw called Jennie on the charge of stealing while at that Agency. She will be detained to await further instructions from the Agent.

DEPARTURE OF THE SENATOR.—The steamer *Senator* did not arrive yesterday till about half past two P M., in consequence of a dense fog which prevailed at Oregon City all the morning. She was detained by the guards, and Capt. Belknap will take no desperate chances this trip of returning in the afternoon, as usual.

BY RAM'S-CUT.—The following telegram was received in New York yesterday: "Cotton from south since Wednesday. Heavy rains at that. No receipts here. Cotton higher than at any price in time this winter. Streams are very much swollen as far as can be heard from."

BY VAN JACK.—In response to a dispatch received from New York yesterday, Dr. Capt. Turnbull, the *Pacific Express* will leave this morning for that place, and will probably make a regular trip hereafter.

THE NEXT STEAMER.—Mr. Woodfin informs us that the steamship *Costa Rica* sailed from San Francisco, on Saturday for this port. She will be due here, Wednesday evening.

GRANT CLUB AT EAST PORTLAND.—We learn that the Union men of East Portland held a very large and enthusiastic meeting last evening, and that a Union Grant Club was organized. The house was filled to overflowing. We failed to obtain the particulars of the organization, but will get them to day.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.—Mr. Nat Goldgeiger late with J. Schonfeld & Co., has opened a nice little cigar and tobacco store at the corner of Front and Stark streets, opposite the Occident House. Nat is a first rate fellow and will keep a full line of cigars and tobacco as can be found in the city. Give him a call.

CHASING NIGGER.—Mr. Frank McCann, as advertised, will open his Dancing School this evening in the room used by the Fenian Guard as their armory. Regular evenings for dancing, Tuesdays and Fridays, and a collation party each Saturday evening.

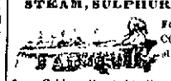
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER AJAX.—A large assortment of those knobby business suits, which we are selling at fabulously low prices. W. CORBETT & Co., 103 Front street.

GENERAL SHERMAN ON KENTUCKY REBELS.—If General Sherman had not already spoilt all his chances of being elected for office by the Democratic party, he would have finished them by his letters to General Burnside recently published. The latter officer had command in Kentucky during the war, and his administration has drawn down upon him the merciless abuse and persecution of the Kentucky people whose sympathies were with the rebels. General Burnside claims that whatever he did was performed wholly within the express orders of his superior officer, General Sherman. A copy of these orders is now made public, and they are certainly couched in General Sherman's most trenchant style. He instructs General Burnside that under the military rule, "everybody can be made to 'stay at home and mind his or her own business,' and if they won't do that, can be sent away where they won't keep their honest neighbors in fear of danger, robbery and insult." Accordingly he adds:

"Your Military Commanders, Provost Marshals, and other agents, may arrest all males and females who have encouraged or harbored guerrillas and robbers, and you may cause them to be collected in Louisville, and when you have enough, say three or four hundred, I will cause them to be sent down the Mississippi, through the guerilla gauntlet, and by a sailing ship send them to a land where they may take their niggers and make a colony, with laws and a future of their own. If they won't live in peace in such a garden as Kentucky, why, then we will kindly send them to another, if not a better land, and surely this would be a kindness and God's blessing to Kentucky."

"They Cure!" "What Cures!" AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL for a Cough, AYER'S PILLS for a purgative, and AYER'S SARSAPARILLA for the complaints that require an alterative medicine.

STEAM, SULPHUR, VAPOR BATHS.



For the Cure of COUGHS, COLDS, RHEUMATISM and MERCURIAL AFFECTIONS. The attention of sufferers from Colds is directed to these Baths, as one or two will Remove the severest Cold. Also,

Warm, Cold and Shower Baths.

Steam or Vapor Baths, \$1 00. Warm Baths, 50 cents.

CHAS F. WIEGAND, Proprietor,
Parrish's Brick,
Washington street, near Front,
Portland, Oregon.
se6dtf

EDUCATIONAL.

The next Quarter of the

PORTLAND ACADEMY AND FEMALE SEMINARY

WILL BEGIN MONDAY, FEB. 17, 1868,
fe5d2tf

DR. C. W. COOL,
DENTIST.

THOSE WHO DESIRE FIRST CLASS DENTAL SERVICES might do well to give him a call. He is making a NEW AND IMPROVED VULCANITE PLATE. The nature of his improvement consists in lining the entire concave surface with fine gold; it makes the plate twice as strong and one-third times thinner than the common vulcanite plate. It also prevents the acids of the mouth from roughing the plate, and from turning it black, which is a common occurrence. One half of the common vulcanite plates turn black after being in use a short time, particularly where tobacco is used for smoking. His new style of plate admits of a very fine finish on the concave or palate surface. His office is the only place where such work can be had. The improvement is his own invention, for which he has received December 25, 1867, a patent from the United States Patent Office. He has been making this style of work for the last two and a half years, and has specimens of the work which can be seen at his office. This work has given satisfaction in every case.

OFFICE—temporarily at the private parlor of the New Columbian Hotel. dec31-3p1f.

Hassalo Lodge No. 15, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Friday evening at 7 o'clock in Stark's building, third story, opposite Arrigoni's Hotel. Members of the order are invited to attend. By order of N G.
Portland, February 18, 1868. dtf

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

THE UNIVERSAL REMEDY FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL COMPLAINTS!

At this period there are but few of the human race unacquainted with the merits of the Pain Killer, but while some extol it as a liniment, they know but little of its power in easing pain when taken internally, while others use it internally with great success, but are equally ignorant of its healing virtues when applied externally. We therefore wish to say to all that it is equally successful whether used internally or externally, and it stands alone, unrivalled by all the great catalogue of Family Medicines, and its sale is universal and immense. The demand for it from India and other foreign countries is equal to the demand at home, and it has become known in these far off places by its merits.

ROBERT H. LAW,
IMPORTER OF
HARD WOOD LUMBER,
COACH, CARRIAGE & WAGON
MATERIALS,
PORTLAND, OREGON,

HAS NOW ON HAND AND TO ARRIVE, THE FINEST STOCK ever imported to this Coast, being selected under his personal supervision, he can warrant it to be of the best, and would call the attention of DEALERS and WAGON MAKERS to his assortment of

EASTERN
OAK, ASH AND HICKORY PLANK,
WHITE WOOD,
HUBS,
SPOKES,
FELLOES,
AXLES,
POLES,
BENT RIMS,
Shafts, Bows, Singletrees,
Plow Beams and Handles,
&c, &c, &c.

Orders for the above goods for BOXES, THIMBLES, SKEINS, IRON and STEEL, promptly filled.

ROBERT H. LAW,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
PORTLAND, OREGON
Consignments solicited. ap29d1f2pMoTh

E. MARTIN & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic
Wines and Liquors!
NO. 25 FRONT STREET,
PORTLAND, OREGON,
NOS 601 AND 603 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

N B.—Orders promptly filled in San Francisco, if desired. oct21d1f

BOOTS AND SHOES.
sep1dtf For sale by H. W. CORBETT & CO

MACK & HATCH,
DENTISTS.

The patronage of those desiring FIRST CLASS OPERATIONS respectfully solicited.

Satisfaction in all cases guaranteed.

N. B.—NITROUS OXIDE administered for the Painless Extraction of Teeth. Also the RHIGOLENE SPRAY used for those who prefer it.

OFFICE—Corner of Washington and Front Sts. Entrance on Washington. Portland, Oregon.
jan11dawtf

J. A. CHAPMAN,
SURGEON,
OFFICE—NO. 89 FIRST STREET,
Portland, Oregon.

BUCHU.
(From Dispensatory of the United States.)

DIOSMA CRENATA - - - - - BUCHU LEAVES.

Properties.—Their taste is strong, diffusive and somewhat aromatic, their odor different and unlike, as to most

Medical Properties and Uses.—Buchu leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the Urinary Organs.

They are given in complaints of the Urinary Organs such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Disease of the Prostrate and Retention or Incontinence of Urine from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu is used by persons from the ages of 18 to 25 and from 45 to 55, or in the decline or change of life, after Confinement or Labor Pains, Bad wasting in children.

In Affections Peculiar to Females, the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulceration or Schirrus of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa or Whites.

Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings.—This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calculous deposittions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced as well as Pain and Inflammation.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu has cured every case of DIABETES in which it has been given. Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit and Mucous or Milky Discharges, and for Enfeebled or Delicate Constitutions, of both Sexes, attended with the following symptoms:—Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, &c.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

In Diuretic and Blood Purifying and Cures all Diseases Caused by Habits of Dissipation, Excesses and Imprudences in Life, Impurities of the Blood, &c., superceding Copaiba in affections for which it is used, such as the others,

Gleets of long standing, and Syphilitic Affections—in these diseases, used in connection with

HELMBOLD'S Rose Wash

SOLD AT
HELMBOLD'S
DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
594 BROADWAY,
And by Druggists Everywhere
ASK FOR
HELMBOLD'S.
Take no Other.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
feb5dlaw1p

STAR OF THE UNION
CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

These delicious Stomach Bitters are entirely Vegetable, and free from alcohol and every hurtful ingredient. A

TRY THEM! TRY THEM! JUDGE FOR YOUR SELF!

pleasant tonic, and a most agreeable drink. The market is flooded with poisonous compounds, but STAR bitters, made from the purest extracts of valuable roots, barks and herbs, are admirably adapted to the cure of all affections of the Stomach, Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, such as Dyspepsia, Fever, Nervousness, Loss of Appetite, etc., etc. For sale everywhere.

A. FENKHAUSEN, SOLE MANUFACTURER,
sep23d1w3p Cor. Sansome & Jackson, San Francisco.

For Sale—To Let—Wants.

For Sale.

A GOOD BARGAIN. A GOOD TWO STORY HARD FINISHED HOUSE and HALF BLOCK OF LAND in Couch's Addition.

PARRISH & ATKINSON,
fe5d2tf No. 110 Front Street

A RARE CHANCE
AT CANYON CITY, GRANT CO., OREGON

TO RENT OR FOR SALE,

A FINE STORE, UNDER ODD FELLOWS HALL, ALREADY FURNISHED, Good Business established, but closed at present, as the proprietor has left for the Atlantic States.

For further particulars, Apply to J. Ish Tennesor or W. R. Leavell, attorneys Canyon City, or to

DALY & STEVENS, General Agents,
feb5d1tf 101 Front St., Portland, Oregon

Agents Wanted

THROUGHOUT OREGON AND WASHINGTON Territory, to canvass for WOMEN OF THE WAR, by Frank Moore, LIVES OF THE PRESIDENTS, by John S. C. Abbott; LIFE & CAMPAIGNS OF STONEWALL JACKSON, by R. L. Dabney; ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF THE REBELLION, by Frank Moore. Liberal Terms allowed to Canvassing Agents. Apply to T. H. TREVETT,
General Agent for Oregon and Washington Ter.
Portland, Nov 11, 1867. dtf

Farm For Sale.

320 ACRES OF GOOD FARMING LAND SITUATED five miles east of this city, in a good neighborhood. Will be sold low for cash. Enquire at this office. jan30dtf

Change in Business!

WIBERG & STROWBRIDGE have disposed of their entire retail stock of Boots & Shoes, and will hereafter devote their whole attention to the WHOLESALE BOOT & SHOE BUSINESS. We have on hand 200 cases of Boots and Shoes which we offer very low in order to make room for our spring stock direct from the East, which will arrive about the middle of March. Our arrangements for direct importation are now complete, one of our firm having located in the eastern metropolis, for the express purpose. Handling, and forwarding goods for our house in Portland. We will keep on hand at all times goods and we think it to the interest of dealers, as if they purchase their goods in San Francisco.
WIBERG & STROWBRIDGE.

C. M. WIBERG, Portland. Jos A STROWBRIDGE, Boston.

WIBERG & STROWBRIDGE,
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
Boots & Shoes.
NO 125 FRONT ST., PORTLAND, OREGON
Opposite What Cheer House.

N B We will continue the Leather & Findings business as heretofore, except that we will keep a much larger stock. Orders from the country will be promptly attended to, and put up in good order.
feb12dw1m WIBERG & STROWBRIDGE.

מצות

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM the Israelites of Portland and other towns of Oregon that he is ready to furnish

Matzos or Passover Bread

for the coming PESACH, on the most reasonable terms. Orders from the country may be left at their following business houses:

BLOCH, BROS. & CO.
LEVY & FECHHEIMER
BAUM BROS. & CO.
JACOB MAYER & SON
BLUMAUER & ROSENBLATT

Samples can be seen at BLANCHARD & CO'S STANDARD BAKERY, and at BERGMAN'S of the EAGLE BAKERY.
M. NEWMAN, Supt.
Portland, Feb 1st, 1868.

FRESH OYSTERS!

JUST ARRIVED BY THE GRANADA
JAMES CANAGHAN,
POINT SALOON,
74 Front st., opposite Smith & Davis.

THE MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW YORK.

Incorporated ..... 1842.
CASH ASSETS \$23,000,000 00
ANNUAL INCOME OVER 6,000,000 00
CASH DIVIDEND JAN. 1, 1867 ..... 2,124,000 75

THE MUTUAL DOES A CASH BUSINESS ONLY AND HAS NO NOTES!

What a Note Company says!

"We recommend the CASH plan as the best mode of Insurance. We call it Life Insurance at Cost." The Charter Oak Life Insurance Co's Circular.

EXPERIENCE teaches us that the CREDITS must be paid!

IN CASH COMPANIES. The first payment is the only one. Any one who has paid the premium or interest on a Life Policy in a Cash Company knows their payments cease, but DIVIDENDS on those Policies!

IN NOTE COMPANIES. The first payment is the smallest. Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second, Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth, Sixty-first, Sixty-second, Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-seventh, Sixty-eighth, Sixty-ninth, Seventieth, Seventy-first, Seventy-second, Seventy-third, Seventy-fourth, Seventy-fifth, Seventy-sixth, Seventy-seventh, Seventy-eighth, Seventy-ninth, Eightieth, Eighty-first, Eighty-second, Eighty-third, Eighty-fourth, Eighty-fifth, Eighty-sixth, Eighty-seventh, Eighty-eighth, Eighty-ninth, Ninetieth, Ninety-first, Ninety-second, Ninety-third, Ninety-fourth, Ninety-fifth, Ninety-sixth, Ninety-seventh, Ninety-eighth, Ninety-ninth, One Hundredth, One Hundred and First, One Hundred and Second, One Hundred and Third, One Hundred and Fourth, One Hundred and Fifth, One Hundred and Sixth, One Hundred and Seventh, One Hundred and Eighth, One Hundred and Ninth, One Hundred and Tenth, One Hundred and Eleventh, One Hundred and Twelfth, One Hundred and Thirteenth, One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Fifteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, One Hundred and Seventeenth, One Hundred and Eighteenth, One Hundred and Nineteenth, One Hundred and Twentieth, One Hundred and Twenty-first, One Hundred and Twenty-second, One Hundred and Twenty-third, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth, One Hundred and Thirtieth, One Hundred and Thirty-first, One Hundred and Thirty-second, One Hundred and Thirty-third, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth, One Hundred and Fortieth, One Hundred and Forty-first, One Hundred and Forty-second, One Hundred and Forty-third, One Hundred and Forty-fourth, One Hundred and Forty-fifth, One Hundred and Forty-sixth, One Hundred and Forty-seventh, One Hundred and Forty-eighth, One Hundred and Forty-ninth, One Hundred and Fiftieth, One Hundred and Fifty-first, One Hundred and Fifty-second, One Hundred and Fifty-third, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth, One Hundred and Sixtieth, One Hundred and Sixty-first, One Hundred and Sixty-second, One Hundred and Sixty-third, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth, One Hundred and Sixty-seventh, One Hundred and Sixty-eighth, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth, One Hundred and Seventieth, One Hundred and Seventy-first, One Hundred and Seventy-second, One Hundred and Seventy-third, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth, One Hundred and Eightieth, One Hundred and Eighty-first, One Hundred and Eighty-second, One Hundred and Eighty-third, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth, One Hundred and Eighty-fifth, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh, One Hundred and Eighty-eighth, One Hundred and Eighty-ninth, One Hundred and Ninetieth, One Hundred and Ninety-first, One Hundred and Ninety-second, One Hundred and Ninety-third, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth, One Hundred and Ninety-fifth, One Hundred and Ninety-sixth, One Hundred and Ninety-seventh, One Hundred and Ninety-eighth, One Hundred and Ninety-ninth, Two Hundredth.

DIVIDENDS. The Mutual declares Dividends the first and every succeeding year, to be paid in the days of policies mature. N B. The public will see that from other Insurance Companies Dividends are declared but once in three years, and in the start—and annually 4 YEARS AFTER! Don't forget this.

RATES in The Mutual are Lower than in any other Company having an office on the Pacific Coast, and are consider. Different Companies.

EVERY ADVANTAGE is offered by The Mutual—Excepting notes—that other Insurance Companies can offer.

THE MUTUAL,
IS THE OLDEST AND LARGEST LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Medical Examiners:

R. GLISAN Esq., M. D. and R. B. WILSON, Esq., M. D.

The States of New York and Massachusetts provide Commissioners for the public protection, to receive and examine ALL RETURNS of business transacted by ALL Insurance Companies. Copies of these Reports and Charts are to be seen at our office, and the public are cordially invited to inspect them for guidance and information.

BUTLER & HEATH,
Agents for Oregon and the Territories.
Office—Corner Front and Stark Streets,
Portland, Oregon.
feb10d6t

E. M. ASCHHEIM & CO.,
26 Front Street,
jan3 AGENTS FOR OREGON. dtf

L. C. HENRICHSEN,
(Successor to J. COHEN,)
No. 106 Front Street,

Has just received a large and Well Selected Supply
OF
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES!
DIAMONDS, JEWELRY,
Solid Silver and Plated Ware.
AGENT FOR
BOHM'S IMPROVED PATENT LADIES' BUCKLE
A NEW INVENTION, which, for DURABILITY, SIMPLICITY and ELEGANCE, is not surpassed.
Watches & Jewelry Repaired and Warranted.
Particular attention paid to
DIAMOND SETTING, ENGRAVING, and Enameling.
Call and see, and you will find it to your advantage to deal with him. jan18dtf

HAYWARD, COLEMAN & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE
COAL OIL LAMPS
AND LAMP STOCK,
ILLUMINATING AND LUBRICATING
OILS,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
&c., &c., &c.,
No. 36 Front St., Portland,
And 414 Front Street,
SAN FRANCISCO

N. P. R. R.

WHILE THE RAILROAD PROJECTS ARE ENGROSSING the attention of all our business men,

THE
EXTREME LOW PRICES OF GOODS
AT
ISIDOR SCHWARTZ'S
Is attracting the attention of
ALL THE LADIES OF PORTLAND!
and especially
DURING THE HOLIDAYS
I propose to sell from my stock of
DRESS GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
FURNISHING GOODS, &c.,
CHEAPER THAN EVER, TO CLOSE OUT THE SAME
BY THE FIRST OF JANUARY, 1868
ISIDOR SCHWARTZ,
No. 117, Front Street,
dec1dtf Opposite the New Columbian Hotel

CHAS. HOPKINS,
(Successor to G. W. VAUTHIN)
IMPORTER IN
Hardware & Cutlery,
IRON AND STEEL,
Blacksmiths' Miners' and Mechanics'
TOOLS, PLOWS,
REAPERS, MOWERS, THRESHERS
AND GENERAL AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

John Morrissey

A Washington correspondent writes:

In happy contradistinction to the arch wickedness of Wood is that fearless and generous looking Democrat who stands by him the Hon John Morrissey. The Honorable John has won golden opinions since his connection with the House from the pugnacious and unobtrusive way he has participated in the onerous duties that devolve upon him. He is said to be one of the most civil and courteous gentlemen in his intercourse with his fellow members of early life could have the unpudence to try it in Congress, and there are few who will question the wisdom of that remark or dispute its pertinence. One of the best intellectual and moral types as a man can only be seen in Washington is to get the Hon Mr. Morrissey to turn on the stage pockets and stir incidents as he and tell the secrets of his inmost heart. He will do it on very slight provocation and keep you chained to his interesting discourse for hours at a time. He delights to tell of his feats of prowess in the ring, especially his memorable match with Heenan. I heard him tell that thrilling story once and shall never forget how he shouldered his hats and showed how fights were won. Coolly I say I did tremble when I was coming to the scratch that time. Heenan was too big for me, and that morning I have given a good deal for a "out of the scrape. Still, I made up my mind that as I had put up all my money every dime I could [I think he said $1 700] into the thing I was going in, and then, thought I, I'll be damned if I don't whip him too. When I looked at Heenan stripped for the fight, I thought I'd be whipped sure—then again I made up my mind to make him work for it. I eyed him all over as he sat in his corner. Good God says I to myself I can't do nothing with that fellow, but then, again I thought I must. Well, we came up to the first round. When I remember how he dug ping me. I tell you what it is, gentlemen, I don't want to brag of my own pluck, for it would be no use now that I am out of the ring but if I hadn't been pretty good game, I'd have caved upon that first round. After a long tussel we fell, and I was mightily glad of it. It was while we were down this time that I made up my mind I was going to whip him. Heenan tried to choke me, while we were on the ground. He got his hand on my throat this way, (suiting the action to the word). When I felt him do that, thinks I to myself, I've got you now. I thought that a man who'd do that was a coward, and from that time to the end of the fight I felt sure of whipping him and I would have whipped him, just as I did, if the fight had lasted just twice as long as it did. If Heenan had pluck equal to his strength, all hell couldn't whip him, but he hasn't, and it's no work at all to whip him if you can only stand up under him for the first few minutes."

You wouldn't think to hear the Hon John in his reminiscences of the ring, that he considered his present position in the light of promotion or advancement. On the contrary, he thinks the noblest work of God is a first-class boxer, and doubtless he is, in the light of a diahonor to the [illegible] that one of its brightest ornaments and [illegible] should have degenerated like Cooper. Nothing but a desire to save his beloved country from the hands of the Radical conspirators ever induced him to make the sacrifice.

In personal appearance the Honorable John is, if not exactly prepossessing, certainly not the entirely the reverse. He wears a very fine crop of black or very dark brown hair, which was quite long until he found that Theodore Tilton and a few other Radicals were copying after him in this matter, when he indignantly curtailed its fair proportions. He has fine black beard, and a pair of very friendly looking eyes. His nose is the only feature about him which betrays his former occupation. In one of his battles in the ring this member was for the most part demolished, and a reconstructed little pug stands upon the ruin of the grand old Roman with which his features were once adorned. His dress is not remarkable, either with showiness or shabbiness, and the only ornament about him is what at a distance, on a dark night, might be mistaken for a locomotive head light, but on near approach proves to be a big diamond pin. In a word, modest, returning, gentle and humane, Mr. Morrissey, if not an honor to Congress is at least an honor to the prize ring, and when the pugilists come to make out a list of their saints, high upon the scroll will stand Saint John.

Mr. Seward's Operations in the Gulf

[From Wilkes's Spirit of the Times.]

It appears by the Congressional reports, that Mr. Seward was before the Foreign Committees of both Houses on Tuesday last, in reference to his real estate transactions, and occupied some two hours with each body. The belief in Washington is, that the House will vote the money for the Russian purchase, but it is reported that the Senate, which largely endorsed that icy acquisition, will cast but few votes for the purchase of St. Thomas and St. John. Such adverse action, however, will be new to the policy of our Government. No territory that was ever offered us for money, has ever been refused, and no national policy has ever been more justified by public approbation, than that comprised in the purchases of Florida, Louisiana, and California. The purchase of Alaska will be equally popular with the people, and so would the purchase of Lower California, in order to complete our boundary defences on the Western Coast. The popular sentiment on the subject of perfecting the position of the United States on the main land, is generally admitted by the leading members of both houses of Congress, but they do not find the same warrant for the acquisition of outlying islands, which they say involves to a large extent a new principle. Mr Seward, on the other hand, says the proposed West India purchase, is just as essentially the same principle for the purchase of Louisiana and Alaska, and will in like manner by approved of by the people. It is also his opinion, that if he can get him upon the West India string, by the St Thomas purchase, other European Governments, conscious of our prestige, and regarding the matter as a warning, will turn their precarious Gulf property over to our hands, at just such rates as we may choose to name. Moreover, it is doubtless Mr Seward's concealed opinion, that the act of the United States in thus advancing into the Gulf of Mexico, and taking up a position domineering Cuba, will soon stimulate the suppressed aspirations of that Island, that in less than five years it would come to us of itself, without costing us a cent.

Of course, Mr. Seward could not express such a hope as this in his official character, but he doubtless believes in it, and we will take this opportunity to say (though not often agreeing with Mr Seward) that we believe in it, too. We therefore, would make no hesitation in the purchase of St Thomas. The seven or eight millions that are asked for it and St. John, merely amount to two or three days' internal revenue and the prestige the purchase would give the United States in the minds of the European powers would, of itself, be worth more than twice the money.

In view, however, of the local impression which the movement would make upon the discontented mind of Cuba, we should regard the rejection of these islands, at the figures asked, as a very great mistake. Cuba will never be offered us by Spain, at any price, so long as she can hold it; but we have no doubt that Spain will be glad to put Cuba in the market very soon after the United States shall have purchased their islands.

We regard the purchase of the Danish Islands therefore, as the incipient step to the acquisition of Cuba at a cheap rate—and perhaps, for a thing

A paper published at the French Island of Martinique, West Indies having received two warrior, announced to the subscribers that it would henceforward give up controversial politics, and instead of leading articles, would print sugar extracts from the French poets. The next number contained La Fontaine's fable of the "Wolf and the Lamb," wherenpon the Governor of Martinique, accepting the fable as a personal insult to himself, suspended the unlucky Journal for a month.

The Massachusetts Agricultural College has all the students it can accomodate and the trustees are going to ask the Legislature for $50,000 with which to erect more buildings.

A young man who was about jumping from a train while in motion was deterred by a colored porter who asked for his name, age last home and residence for an Obituary if he was killed.

New Bedford and Dartmouth Mass. are divided by a stream which is cross'd by a bridge and ferry yet the mails between the two places go forty miles around by rail.

UNION COUNTY CONVENTION.

A Union County Convention for Multnomah county will be held at the Court House in the City of Portland on Saturday the 7th day of March A D 1868 for the purpose of electing twelve delegates to the Union State Convention to be held at Salem on the 24th day of March 1868.

All voters in the several Precincts in said County who during the late rebellion were in sympathy with the Government in favor of the war for the maintenance of the National unity, and who are willing to sustain the Union party by their support are requested to meet at the several places of voting on the 24th day of February 1868 to select delegates to attend said County Convention upon the basis of one for every fifty votes and one for each fraction over fifty. The Precincts are entitled as follows viz

South Portland	14		
Central Portland	1		
North Portland	11		
East Portland	5		
Multnomah	2		
Fulton	2		
Sandy	2		
St Johns	2		
Lewis Valley	1		
Willamette	2		
Sauvies Island	1		

The polls will be opened at the respective places on the hour of 1 o'clock, P M and remain open until 5 o'clock, P M

J. HOFFMAN
Chairman County Committee

TO THE NINE PRECINCTS OF YAMHILL COUNTY.

To insure prompt and efficient action in the ensuing canvass, the Union County Committee of Yamhill county deem it expedient and would respectfully suggest that each of the following named persons act as chairmen pro tempore of their respective Precinct meetings to be held February 29th, 1868

1	Dr H V V Johnson, McMinnville Precinct.	
2	Hon. Jere Lawson, South Fork	"
3	Hon. A. R. Bartrum, Lafayette	"
4	Hon S. E. Laughlin, North Fork	"
5	Gen Joel Palmer, Dayton	"
6	Hon W W Brown, Amity	"
7	Judge H Hewett, Williamette	"
8	Judge S Brunscher, West Chehalem	"
9	N Westfall Esq West Chehalem	"

It is earnestly advised that a permanent organization of the Union party be perfected at that meeting (if it be deemed best by selecting a Precinct Committee of three to co-operate with the County Committee and with a like committee in each precinct.

It is also hoped that such action will be taken by said meetings and by said committees as will manifest the unity of the entering elections to the cause upheld by our country's brave and patriot defenders and their friends.

Let no labor be wanted, harmonious, determined and successful campaign.

W C ADAMS,
J W WATTS,
A B HENRY
Lafayette, Feb 4th, 1868 County Com

POLK COUNTY UNION CONVENTION.

The Union voters of the several precincts of Polk county, are requested to meet on the 28th day of February A D 1868 to elect delegates to attend a County Convention to be held at Dallas on the 4th day of March ensuing for the purpose of electing an delegates to represent said county in the Union State Convention to be held at the city of Salem on the 24th day of March 1868 and to transact such other business as the Convention in their wisdom shall see proper. The precincts will be entitled to delegates as follows viz

Bridgeport	4	Jacksonville	4
Luckinute	3	Salt Lake	3
Buena Vista	6	Bethel	6
Monmouth	6	Zena	4
Douglas	4	Dallas	9

The Committee have thought it better for the purpose of this Convention not to apportion delegates from the new precinct of Lacreole for the reason that no vote has ever been cast there, and its establishment has also affected three other precincts making it impossible to fix the representation of the latter precincts upon a satisfactory basis. The Committee therefore recommend that the voters of said precinct of Lacreole attend and be allowed to take part in those precincts to which they would have belonged had no new precinct been established. By order County Union Central Committee

W C WHITSON, Chairman

WASHINGTON COUNTY UNION CONVENTION.

By order of the Union Committee of Washington County, the Union Convention will be held at Hillsboro on Saturday, the 21st of March, 1868, for the purpose of electing six delegates to the Union State Convention which meets at Salem March 24th, 1868.

The Union voters of Washington county are requested to meet at the usual places of voting in their several precincts on Saturday the 14th of March 1868, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the County Convention.

The following is the number of delegat s to which each precinct is entitled under the apportionment of the Union County Committee:

Hillsboro	11	Beaver Dam	4
Forest Grove	11	Butte	3
Wapato	5	Cedar Creek	4
Dairy Creek	3	South Tualatin	4
Cedarville	6		
Total	53		

By order of the Union County Committee

ROBT IRBRIE Chairman
THOS D RENFREWE, Secretary

Willamette Lodge No. 2, F. & A. M.—Holds its Regular Communications on the 1st and 3d Mondays of each month at 7 o'clock

P. M. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend
ap21tf By order of W M

Samaritan Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock, in Stark's building third story opposite Arrigoni's Hotel. Members of the order are invited to attend. By order of N G
Feb 4, 1868 dtf

Multnomah Lodge No. 13, I. O. G. T.—Holds Regular Meetings at 7½ o'clock on Saturday evenings of each week. All members in good standing are invited to attend. By order of W C T

Portland R. A. C. No. 3.—Regular Convocation on the second Thursday evening of each month at Masonic Hall, No. 30 North Front street.

By order of M E H P

Just Cause for being Alarmed.—When a Cough has been running for a long time, and you begin to feel a pain setting in upon your lungs attended with tightness across the chest, it is high time that you should awaken to the danger of your disease, which is fast running into Consumption. Now before it is too late use ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, which will cure the disease, and all will be well with you. For sale by the Dealers in Family Medicines generally.

PORTLAND PLUMBING, GAS & STEAM FITTING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 110 First Street.

ON HAND AND CONSTANTLY RECEIVING FROM the East—

Cooking Ranges,
Hot Water Boilers,
Copper, Tin and Planished Bath Tubs;
Square and angular Black Walnut Counter-Bank
Marble Wash Stands;
Cold, and Hot and Cold WATER SHOWERS,
SILVER-PLATED BARIN COCKS;
MARBLE WASH-BASINS;
FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS;
HYDRAULIC RAMS,
NON FREEZING HYDRANTS,
WATER CLOSETS &c, &c.

☞ Persons wishing to introduce Cold or Hot and Cold Water into their premises, either Plain or Ornamental, would do well to give me a call.

Portland Jan 3d, 1868 C. H. MYERS.

ENGINEERS AND OTHERS, Take Notice.

JUST RECEIVED, A SMALL LOT OF THE CELEBRATED SCOTCH TUBES for Water Gauges.

Also, the Largest Stock ever offered before in this city of all sizes WROUGHT IRON PIPES from ⅜ to 4 inch inside diameter; BRASS COCKS &c, ELBOWS, RETURN BENDS, NIPPLES, BUSHINGS, &c

Constantly on hand STEAM WHISTLES, STEAM GUAGES, WATER GUAGES GOVERNOR AND STOP VALVES, THROTTLE VALVE and CHECK VALVES, GUAGE COCKS, AIR COCKS and all kinds of

BRASS WORK, FOR STEAM, WATER, AND GAS.

☞ Persons wishing any thing in the above line, will do well to examine and price my stock before sending to San Francisco

C. H. MYERS,
Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting Establishment,
Jan3tf No 110 First Street, Portland

LaGrande Gold and Silver Mining Co.

Location of works, Eagle Creek Union county, Oregon

Notice.—There are delinquent upon the following described stock on account of assessment levied on the second day of December A D 1867 the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective share-holders as follows

Names	No Certificate	No Shares	Amount
T A Wood	107	25	$25 00
"	108	10	10 00
"	117	5	5 00
"	157	4	4 00
Wm Cottle	177	125	125 00
I W Sheldon	173	3	3 00
Charles Alsely	153	12	12 00
Arthur Warwick	151	50	50 00
"	152	90	90 00
"	179	20	20 00
Wm Wilson	128	26	26 00
"	145	100	100 00
Gibbs Hovey & Morgan	135	17	17 00
Gerstle, Rinhardt & Co	99	100	100 00
"	181	21	21 00
H R Biddle	172	60	60 00
John Stotts	78	25	25 00
J M Pyle	69	100	100 00
"	91	25	25 00
"	94	15	15 00
S O French	58	500	500 00

And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Trustees, made on the second day of December A D 1867 so many shares of each parcel of said stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auct on at the office of the Company in Grande Ogeon on Monday the 3d day of February 1868 at the hour of 1 o'clock P M of said day for the amount of said assessment thereon together with costs of advertising and expenses thereof.

A H SEELEY, Secretary
LaGrande Oregon 9th January 1868 jan25 3tf

☞ Payment.—The above sale is hereby postponed to MONDAY the 24 day of March 1868 at the same hour and place.

By order of the Board of Trustees
feb14 3tmch3 A H SEELEY, Secretary

MINING TOOLS A Large Stock on hand and for sale by H W CORBETT & CO.

Hotels and Restaurants.

Western Hotel,

PORTLAND, OREGON,
Corner of Morrison and First streets.

THE BEST AND MOST COMMODIOUS HOTEL IN the State where every want is met, paid and liberally supplied.

WARM & COLD BATHS ATTACHED TO THE HOUSE.

The Hotel is located near the Steamboat Landing, and all the cars for all the Railroads start from it. Free Coaches run to and from the House free of charge.

WM. H. NEWART,
JOHN C. LEE, Proprietors.

New Columbian HOTEL,

118, 140 and 122 Front St., cor. Morrison
PORTLAND OREGON

GOOD NEWS!

THE NEW COLUMBIA having just been elegantly furnished at a heavy cost would say to the citizens of Portland and the travelling public that he is now ready to receive at the usual rates. He may favor him with a call. All trains to and from the NEW COLUMBIA is an entirely new house, just furnished in the well known and well furnished and has every attention to accommodate (with comfort to the guests) its liberal people.

The DINING ROOM is large and comfortable and the Table will be furnished with the best the market affords permitting. Nothing will be wanting on the part of the proprietor to render satisfactory.

Fine rooms with or unexcelled for the time.

A large fire proof Safe for the deposit of valuables.

HOTEL OMNIBUS with the name of the Hotel on it will be at the Landings on the arrival of Steamers and will convey passengers and baggage to and from the Hotel FREE OF CHARGE.

WARM AND COLD BATHS

House open all night.

Board per week, $8; Board and Lodging $7 to $8

The Proprietor will at all times endeavor to please his guests and respectfully and earnestly solicits the patronage of the citizens of Portland and the travelling public.

oct9 tf P H SUNNOTT Proprietor

AMERICAN EXCHANGE!

(LATE LINCOLN HOUSE)

Corner Washington and Front Streets,
PORTLAND OREGON.

L. P. W. QUIMBY,

HAVING taken the above House wishes to announce to the public that he is now prepared to accommodate guests in a satisfactory manner. Nothing will be left undone which lies in the power of the proprietor to do, to render guests comfortable.

FREE COACH TO AND FROM THE HOUSE

Portland Feb 2 1867 dtf

WHAT-CHEER HOUSE,

Nos. 126, 128, and 130, Front Street,
PORTLAND, OREGON

Reduced Rates!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN THIS well known House, solicit increase patronage from the traveling public.

The House has lately been refitted and they are now able to offer additional inducements to their patrons.

The Table will be furnished with the best the market affords and is under the immediate supervision of the proprietress. Rooms well furnished and well ventilated.

A large fire-proof safe for the deposit of valuables. Baggage taken to the Hotel free of charge.

BOARD per week $5 00
BOARD and LODGING per week $6 to 8 00

Nothing will be left undone which lies in the power of the proprietors to do to render guests comfortable.

feb16tf LYONS, LENARD & CO

Mansion House,

No. 143 Front Street, Portland, Oregon.

E. CARNEY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS WELL KNOWN HOTEL IS NOW OPEN for the reception of guests, after being thoroughly renovated and newly furnished.

☞ HOUSE OPEN ALL NIGHT. ☜

A FIRE PROOF SAFE FOR THE SECURITY OF VALUABLES

TERMS:

Board and Lodging per week,	$5 00
Board and Lodging, per day,	1 00
Single Meals,	25
Lodgings	25

The MANSION HOUSE BAGGAGE WAGON will always be at the wharf to take baggage FREE of charge.

jan10tf

H. W. SHIPLEY'S PACIFIC TURBINE WATER WHEEL!

Fig 1.

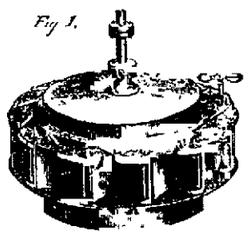
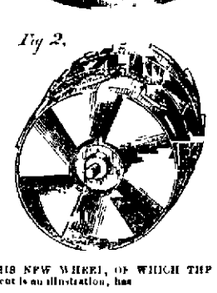


Fig 2.



THIS NEW WHEEL, OF WHICH THE ABOVE cut is an illustration, has

FOUR SETS OF BUCKETS,

USES THREE-FOURTHS OF THE WATER TWICE,

Giving at least Twenty per cent more Power than any other Wheel ever invented;

Figure 1 is an axial section of case with wheel set and and illustrates the arrangements for applying the water through a series of openings in the periphery of the case direct upon the wheel by fixed guides. Partial gates extend inward toward the opening which are between these guide ends and when open, fill closely against the guides thus offering no obstruction to the inward flow of water. The gates are opened and closed by a bar and ratchet wheel, upon which operates a rack segment on a stud, which extends radially from the top of the case partially revolving the ring from different points. The revolving of the ring opens or closes the gates by means of connecting rods.

Figure 2, is a perspective view shows the three sets of periphery and the radial set of buckets. The peculiar construction is such that it uses three fourths of the water twice—something never before achieved in any water wheel. The inlets are very shallow and confine the water to the outer fourteenth of the wheel. After the water excites all the power that can be thus used, it then acts of well arranged propeller buckets it passes to and is again used up. The [illegible] gives an additional power and giving a more perfect relief and also insures [illegible] to the wheel.

Aware that the new principles of this invention may not be readily comprehended the inventor has only to say that each wheel will do the work as represented or no pay. He will warrant every wheel he may sell to fulfill the claims for it. By its use many of the now abandoned water powers may be again made the means of adding to the employment and wealth of the country.

Manufacture of the Wheel.

The Inventor has made arrangement with the WILLAMETTE IRON WORKS, Portland for the manufacture of the Wheels.

All orders will be addressed to them

WILLAMETTE IRON WORKS
Or
H W SHIPLEY,

Will receive prompt attention.

☞ Send for Illustrated Descriptive Circulars, and Price Lists.

MR H W SHIPLEY Sir. In reply to your inquiries as to the Pacific Turbine Wheel I have to say that I have used one size and that one I refit with 16 15-16 inch Tuyeres. When I had it first I set it 15 inch which I found to be the 13 inch I refit when I finished it worked little much very like a top turn. So far as the [illegible] is concerned I am satisfied. At your request I subsequently took it out wheel and that it might be finished and then I put in a 15 inch I refit but I gave no better power than yours while it used 2 cubic feet more water per minute. After some on the Tuyeres placed your wheel and am still using it with the most satisfactory results. I have applied it to some seven tests. For instance, while running the circular saw in a log which squared 15 in has I added the planer with a bench to the outside, from one eighth of an inch to full depth with all in the least slacking the speed. After this I put on the 16 inch Tuyeres the first hour of work gave me eighth feet in 1 minute as much as I have ever had with any wheel I ever refitted. I am much pleased with it and consider it a valuable addition to the mechanical [illegible] of the country.

Yours truly,
A BUSHWILLER

JAMISON'S
EXPRESS AND PASSENGER LINE
FROM PORTLAND TO
Hillsboro, Centerville & Forest Grove,
CONNECTING WITH WELLS FARGO & CO
THROUGH IN ONE DAY!

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PRESERVE YOUR MEAT!
ROSS' NEW PATENT PRESERVER,
FOR BUTTER, MEAT, ETC.

WILL KEEP BUTTER SWEET ALL THE YEAR round.

It preserves it from becoming Strong and Rancid.

It keeps it firm Sweet and Pure in all kinds of weather.

Will Preserve Meat in any Season.

You may kill or buy Mutton Veal or Beef at any time

FRESH MEAT IN HARVEST
FRESH MEAT IN DOG DAYS
FRESH MEAT AT ANY TIME

Equal to any Sugar Cured Hams or Beef.

We Guarantee the Preserver to do all set forth above.

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aug8dtawtf Agents for Willamette Valley

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S. D. WADE & CO. Corner of Front and Ankeny Streets.

MANN, SCHLOTH & CO., Proprietors.

WILL ALWAYS KEEP ON HAND The Best of Meat [illegible] Sausages, Lard, Hams, Bacon, Poultry, Game, Fish, Vegetables, Fruits, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Flour, Feed, Wood, Coal, Hay, Grain, Potatoes, Onions, Apples, Etc., Etc., which they will keep constantly on hand, and sell at the lowest cash rates. Having an Agent at Washington and personal knowledge of the modes of making the transaction through the Departments, I can get returns promptly.

☞ Call with your Dog License and two witnesses for identification at the Public Auction Office of the Daily Oregonian, No 8 Washington St. Portland.

A BUSHWILLER Claim Agent

N. B.

Persons residing at a great distance can have their claims attended to by sending me their "Discharge," Postmaster address and place of enlistment.

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jy21 tawtm J C JAMISON

Sheriff's Sale

BY virtue of an execution issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Multnomah county, to me directed, in favor of the Oregon Central Military Road Company, and against H C Victor, for the sum of $81 6 1 and interest and costs I have this 17th day of February 1868, levied the same on that certain piece or parcel of land lying in said State and county, and other property known and described as follows to-wit: The S E ¼ of N W ¼ the N E ¼ of S W ¼, and the W ½ of section 1 in T 2 N of R 2 W—and the S E ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec 2 in T 2 N R 2 W, and the N W ¼ of N E ¼, the E ½ of N W ¼ and the W ½ of N W ¼ of Section 12, N R 2 W, containing 441 acres and also one farm unit work and [illegible] situated upon the land of Enoch and Deura Meeker in said State and county. And on Thursday the 12th day of March A D 1868, I will sell all the interest of the said defendant, H C Victor in and to the said property, at public auction, in front of the court house door in said State and county, to the highest bidder therefor, to satisfy said execution interest and costs.

JACOB STITZEL,
Sh'ff Multnomah County, Oregon

Feb 19—4w

To Soldiers Claiming Bounties UNDER THE EQUALIZATION BOUNTY BILL!

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING RECENTLY RE turned from Washington City, where he has made the proper arrangements for the collections of the Extra Bounty of $100 all soldiers entitled after the 19th day of April 1865 for a period of not less than three years and $50 for a Term entitled for a period [illegible] less than two years.

Persons entitled to the benefits of said Bounty will find it their interest to attend to the [illegible] matter. Having an Agent at Washington and personal knowledge of the modes of making the transaction through the Departments, I can get returns promptly.

☞ Call with your Discharge and two witnesses for identification at the Public Auction Office of the Daily Oregonian, No 8 Washington St. Portland.

A BUSHWILLER Claim Agent

N. B.

Persons residing at a great distance can have their claims attended to by sending me their "Discharge," Postmaster address and place of enlistment.

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Of every description.

ALSO, IMPORTERS OF ENGLISH [illegible] AND DEALERS IN [illegible] with which we will [illegible] OUR HOUSE on the Pacific Coast. Dr. [illegible] and Wood's [illegible] Gun Locks, and Wood's [illegible] are [illegible] Gun Locks. We are also [illegible] for HENRY'S and SPENCER'S RIFLES and [illegible] SMITH & WESSON'S PISTOLS and [illegible] at the lowest possible price. Orders executed with despatch.

N. B.—Repairing in all its branches at moderate prices. [illegible]

HOLBROOK, MERRILL & CO.,

IRON AND STEEL FACTORS IN

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A purely Vegetable remedy for strengthening the Stomach and Blood, and for [illegible] the liver. It will cure [illegible] Secretion, Piles, Fistula, Ulcers, Sores, Scrofula, Skin Diseases, all Discharges, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all Disorders and Sores on the Face, Body or Limbs. Ladies in delicate health will find it a most valuable remedy for [illegible] Complaints, a Specific for Female Weakness, Irregularity, Barrenness, Leucorrhœa, Prolapsus, Ulceration, Displacements, Inflammation, Tumors, Pain in the Back and Kidneys, Dizziness, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Melancholy, Hysterics,